

THE THREE STATES

WHERE VOTES NOW COUNT MOST.

Nevada in the Hand's Democratic Money-King
Comparing the Previous Votes of New
Jersey-The Part that New York
is Expected to Play, Etc.

By New York Correspondent Cincinnati Enquirer.

A question from Nevada gives me the answer that in no event can the republicans carry that state, and he reasons it out of the following singular state: The leaders of either in that state are not republicans, and the state is about half republican and one-half democratic.

The rest of the voting population, which is only about twenty thousand in all, is made up of miners, bummers and dead-breakers, men.

The bumming element is made of men who were born in the state, and who have no right to vote according to the money they get for it.

The class which desire to leave the territory and go to other mining fields is large and strong, and they also expect to be a large number of voters.

John Fair, of "Bonanza King," intends to be elected in October.

Revenge on him, the present senator, who has been foolish enough to say that before he dies Jim Fair will be glad to see him.

John Mackey, partner of Fair, who is a republican, John Mackey, partner of Fair, who has hitherto put most of the money to carry the state for the republicans, is now in the hands of Fair, who means to put him through in the despoiled and predatory classes abroad; everybody is in expectation of getting sent to the legislature which has something like one hundred members.

Meeting-shops are not a residence of Nevada but lives in San Francisco, and is, therefore, obnoxious to the citizens, while he was elected in the state at all to which he was elected.

He is a son of a democrat, and all these causes will assuredly pass the state into democratic control and give it to Hancock.

New Jersey.

New York, October 22.—The political campaign in New Jersey is at its height, and the leaders and politicians of both parties are working with all their might for victory. Since 1860, the republican government has been the dominant party in the state, and the republicans are now in the majority, with a majority of 2,769 votes. The democratic party, however, has been in the former year Theodore F. Randolph, now a United States senator, stepped into the breach and carried the state for the republicans, being elected governor by a majority of 4,616.

He is a son of a democrat, and all these causes will assuredly pass the state into democratic control and give it to Hancock.

FRANCIS KEEGAN.

The New York Registration.

New York, October 24.—Yesterday was the last day of the registration of voters, and the total number registered was 29,077. Total number in 1870, 21,674. Total number in 1874, 18,454. The registration was large and enthusiastic. Our friends are either refrained from voting or cast their ballots for Grant, a favorite "straight out" nominal democrat, and the registration was large and the number of registered voters was a record.

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Social Nominations.

New York, October 24.—The following congratulatory nominations were made last night by the social circles of New York: Mr. and Mrs. John G. Schmitz, of Brooklyn, to-day and nominated Mathew Maguire for congress from the 11th district.

The greenback and socializing labor parties had a joint convention in Brooklyn to-day and nominated Mathew Maguire for congress from the 11th district.

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MASSACHUSETTS IN 1876.

The following were the majorities for president by counties in 1876:

Counties. Dem. Estimate Rep. Estimate

Albany..... 1,109 1,000

Bergen..... 66 66

Cambria..... 1,302 1,000

Carroll..... 1,000 1,000

Cape May..... 1,000 1,000

Cumberland..... 1,000 1,000

Essex..... 1,000 1,000

Hudson..... 6,521 1,000

Hunterdon..... 2,071 1,000

Jefferson..... 55 55

Middlesex..... 6,655 1,000

Morris..... 2,230 1,000

Ocean..... 2,717 1,000

Monmouth..... 1,000 1,000

Passaic..... 168 1,000

Union..... 1,669 1,000

Warren..... 860 1,000

Total..... 2,447 1,000

Democratic majority..... 19,031 5,546

The greenback and prohibitory tickets, which it is predicted that between them they will not poll, are 12,494.

The greenback polled 71, and the prohibitory 10.

THE PARTY ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR.

The democratic party has made considerable inroads in their ranks, the republicans hope at the coming election, and the democratic ticket, and Governor Seymour, express the hope, as similar confidence, in their ranks.

The Massachusetts Delegation.

Boston, October 25.—The leaders of the democratic party for the republican nomination to-day will leave him a rear path to come again.

Dr. Loring's district is the more easterly and the most populous in the state, and the democratic ticket, and Governor Seymour, express the hope, as similar confidence, in their ranks.

THE NEW YORK REGISTRATION.

New York, October 25.—The following are the majorities for president by counties:

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Albany..... 1,000 1,000

Bergen..... 1,000 1,000

Cambria..... 1,000 1,000

Carroll..... 1,000 1,000

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Warren..... 1,000 1,000

Total..... 12,000 9,116

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The Constitution.

Entered as second-class matter in the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 26, 1880.

DULCINO is to be surrendered this week, whether all the details of the transfer are settled or not. The port has ordered Riza Pasha, the commandant at Dulcino, to surrender it at the end of five days, and the obedient general is throwing up earthworks to keep the unruly Albanians away from the new corner from the mountains of Montenegro.

Mr. GLADSTONE's Irish policy incites at least a great deal of good intention for the suffering tenantry, but a good deal of severity for the leaders of the Irish people. Mr. Parnell and Mr. James Redpath and about twenty others are to be prosecuted, but as the proposed prosecution will doubtless result in an increase of the popularity and influence of the persecuted, no great harm is likely to grow out of it. The prosecution of political leaders is a sorry business, and it is well that it is so.

The republicans crossed the Harle river last year with 64,687 majority. Four years ago Hayes came down to the same river with a majority of only 43,560. And yet the republicans talk about crossing the High Bridge with 80,000 and even 90,000 majority! It is all nonsense. If Garfield gets over 65,000 majority above the Harle river, he will do better than any republican candidate has of late years been able to do; and if he should secure such a majority, he will be beaten at least 20,000 votes below the river.

The Morey letter recalls General Garfield's record on the bill to restrict Chinese immigration, which is as follows: On the 26th of January, 1879, the bill passed the house by 155 to 79; then, General Garfield dodging the vote. The bill went to the senate, where it was amended, and passed finally by 39 to 27. When the amended bill was returned to the house Mr. White moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, which would kill the bill if successful, and General Garfield voted for the motion. The motion failed by 95 votes to 141, and the bill passed finally on the 22d of February. The president vetoed the bill on the 7th of March, and on the question whether the bill should pass over the veto the yeas were 110 and the nays 96, and General Garfield voted against the passage of the bill.

A CORRESPONDENT AT ATHENS writes THE CONSTITUTION to state how each state went in the late elections. Such a statement would be very dry reading, and our correspondent will doubtless be satisfied with a statement of recent votes in the three states, toward which all eyes are now turned. The vote of New York, in 1877, for secretary of state, was: Beach, 383,062; Churchill, republican, 107,731. In 1878, for judge of the court of appeals, it was: Bradley, democrat, 356,451; Danforth, republican, 391,112; Tucker, G. W., 75,133. In 1879, for governor, it was: Robinson, democrat, 375,958; Kelly, democrat, 65,565; Cornell, republican, 418,567; Lewis, G. B., 20,286; Mears, prohibition, 4,427. The vote of New Jersey, in 1877, for governor, was: McClellan, democrat, 97,837; Newell, republican, 85,094; Hoxsey, G. B., 5,058. The vote of Connecticut, in 1878, for governor, was: Hubbard, democrat, 46,385; Andrews, republican, 48,867; Atwater, G. B., 8,314; Baldwin, prohibition, 1,079.

Mr. Dismuke Retires.

The congressional race in the fifth district has now settled down to a contest between Mr. Hammond, the democratic nominee, and W. L. Clark, the self-appointed republican candidate. Yesterday, Mr. Dismuke, who has heretofore been in the race as an independent, telegraphed to Mr. Hammond, at Fort Valley, that he was no longer a candidate.

We have never doubted for a moment that Mr. Dismuke would retire from the field as soon as he discovered the shape of the campaign was taking, and the result has justified our expectations. Mr. Dismuke, like Mr. Hulsey, is personally very popular and has a following large and enthusiastic enough to explain and justify a reasonable ambition. As he had refused to be me a candidate when it was understood that Mr. Freeman would oppose the democratic nominee, it was but fair to presume that, with Clark in the field, the same motives would operate to govern his action. His card, which we print elsewhere, will fully explain his position to his friends. He has left the contest between Mr. Hammond and W. L. Clark, and between these two reasonably intelligent voter, black or white, can hesitate.

New York.

The registration lists of Brooklyn contain in round numbers 15,000, and those of New York city 34,000, more registers than they did in 1876—a gain in registration of, in round numbers, 50,000. The New York Herald last week gave over 33,000. In 1878 the two cities gave Mr. Tilden a majority of 72,459—Brooklyn giving 18,490 and New York 53,969. What will be the majority in the two cities this year, when 50,000 more voters are entered on the register lists? This conundrum is at once a very important and a very difficult one. The New York Herald published last week what it calls "a moderate estimate" of certain prominent but unnamed republicans. These men admit a democratic majority of 14,000 in Brooklyn and of 54,000 in New York, or just about the majorities given to Mr. Tilden; but such an estimate does not place the additional vote that the registration calls for, unless it simply cuts it into halves, which is unreason and contrary to all experience.

A writer in the World puts Hancock's majority in New York at 60,000, and in Brooklyn at 20,000, or about 8,000 more than those cities gave Mr. Tilden in 1878. In view of the immense registration, and its variation in the two cities, we do not see how any intelligent man can estimate the democratic majority of New York, Brooklyn, Long Island and Staten Island, at less than 90,000, or about 12,000 more than Mr. Tilden's majority in those localities about four years ago. If now we accept what "prominent republicans believe to be a "moderate estimate of the result" above, it is clear that General Garfield is too weak with his men.

In the hurry of answering friendly letters, the average congressman sometimes neglects to spell words as they are put down in the dictionary. This is why General Garfield casually alludes to "company" in his able Chinese letter.

IN GENERAL.

The total registration in Boston is 58,607 against 50,969 in 1878. Bernhardi brings one of her "petite anecdotes" with her. He is fourteen years old.

is expected to give Garfield 2,200; Erie county, in which is the city of Buffalo, is called on for 4,000 majority, although it only gave Hayes 6,765, and Buffalo generally goes democratic. The mountain county of Clinton is down for 1,500 majority, although it gave only 700 majority in 1876. Such claims are really preposterous. They certainly will not be realized; but even if they are, we have the fullest faith that the committee below the bridge will them wipe out and pile up a net majority for Hancock and English. They will either do that, or else the registration in the two great cities means something different than similar entries have meant in all the years that a registry system has been in force.

The Senatorship. It is always pleasant to say pleasant things about clever gentlemen. Acting upon this rule we copied in our issue the handsome compliment paid to General Lawton by the Atlanta Chronicle and about twenty others are to be prosecuted, but as the proposed prosecution will doubtless result in an increase of the popularity and influence of the persecuted, no great harm is likely to grow out of it. The prosecution of political leaders is a sorry business, and it is well that it is so.

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We will call the attention of the gentlemen who are urging General Lawton to make a sacrifice of himself to further points, as shown in the result of this election, where the issue was made on Governor Brown's appointment. In Fulton county Governor Colquitt's majority was 230. The Brown ticket for the legislature beat the anti-Brown ticket over 1,000 majority. Governor Colquitt carried Cobb county over 300 majority. The Brown ticket for the legislature was over 700 ahead of the anti-Brown ticket. In New York Norwood received a majority of 600, and Brown men were elected to the legislature.

We think it safe, therefore, to say that the people of Georgia endorsed Governor Brown for the senate by a large majority as they did for Governor Colquitt for governor. And it is probable that the appointment of Governor Brown was a good one. General Wofford, one of Mr. Norwood's most able and active supporters on the stump, was the open and avowed advocate of Governor Brown's election. Colonel Spencer, of this city, in his canvass for Mr. Norwood took the same position. Some of the most prominent members of the Norwood campaign committee occupied the same ground.

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We hear nothing lately of Butler. Butler is the original Humpy Dungy of Atlanta, and there is nothing more to be said about him. He is a man of great ability and refreshing, and his practical methods of getting a fact ought to be the means of letting a fervor to the enthusiasm of those who are anxious to hasten the full development of all the vast resources of Georgia and the south. We therefore commend Mr. Atkinson's address to the people of Atlanta.

The University Reporter, published at Athens by the students, is the latest newspaper enterprise before us. It is as fresh and elastic as is Colonel Marcellus E. Thornton was its editor and proprietor.

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Mr. Atkinson will be the very last to announce that the right of free speech is denied in the south. Do we understand Mr. John Ford, of the New York Times, to insist that the public debt of Georgia should be scaled in order that our country may be furnished with grand moral upright planks on which to stand?

Now that the fair and reunion are over, the seat of war seems to have been moved to the suburbs.

Now that Mr. Atkinson has declared himself in favor of Atlanta as the site of the proposed cotton exhibition, what do our business men propose to do about it?

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PATENT MEDICINES.

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AS AN ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE
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SYSTEM, gives tone to the DIGESTIVE
ORGANS, create perfect digestion
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AS AN ANTI-MALARIAL
They have no equal as a preventive
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Stomach and Liver depends, almost
wholly, the health of the human race.

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Confusion, Confusion, Confusion,
Fever, Fever, Fever, &c., that these
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so speedily and gently on the digestive
organs giving them tone and vigor to
assimilate food. This accomplished,
the body is in a fit condition to
digest and assimilate the food
NOURISHING and the BODY BUD-
BUD. Try this remedy and you
will gain a vigorous body, Pure Blood,
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GRAY HAIR OR WHITENED changed to a Gray
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color. A Natural Color, and acts Instantaneously.
Dr. Tutt's Patent Dye, 35 Murray St., New York.
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Only Vegetable Compound that
acts directly upon the Liver, and
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July 16-July 26

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It acts directly on the Kidneys, Liver,
Bile, Bowels, restoring them to healthy action.

It cures Jaundice, Biliousness, & all
diseases of the Liver, Bowels, &c.

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W. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.
Manufacturer of the best Remedy
for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, &c.
Ask your druggist for HUNT'S REMEDY.

July 16-July 26 for next read mat

DANIEL FITTMAN, Ordinary.

G. M. FULTON, COUNTY-ORDINA-
RY'S Office, October 2, 1880.—Mary G. M. Fult-
ton, who has applied for Letters of Administration
on the estate of Adelia S. McGuire and John T.

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concern-
ed to file their objections, if any, they have, with-
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granted said applicant a reply.

DANIEL FITTMAN, Ordinary.

G. M. FULTON, COUNTY-ORDINA-
RY'S Office, October 2, 1880.—Arthur Con-
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This is, therefore, to notify all

COTTON AND WEATHER.
Cotton, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday, at \$11.15; in New York, 13½c in Atlanta, 9½c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia, a day, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to warmer southerly, with falling barometer.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
Kindred House, No. 1051, 10.30 A. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.)

ALL STYLES DRESS GOODS
Brocades, Satins, Silk Velvets, Velveteens, Flannels—Plain, Shaker, Twilled, Opera and Plaid. Cloakings—beautiful styles. Knit Underwear for ladies, gents and children. Cloths and Costumes—Best quality of Imported goods. Handkerchiefs—Plain Colored Velvets, Brocaded Black Velvets, Brocaded Colored Velvets—all of which we offer to the public at a saving of fifteen to twenty per cent.

In addition we have open much in Eastern markets buying desirable goods wherever found to our interest, so that in all truth we believe we have the largest stock that side Baltimore, offering goods to fill them.

DIRECT IMPORTATION!

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

Having seen our firm in Europe for the past three months investigating different lines of Goods, we have found it much to our interest to Import the following lines of Goods:

John Cromley & son's celebrated Brussels Carpet; John S. Brown & Son's Table Linen, Napkins, etc.; Ballou's 7 Appassers Cashmere. Finish Black Silk.

Atlanta Hosiery—All new styles ladies' and children's hose. Hosiery—New styles girls' and boys' hosiery.

New York quenches, duplicated. New styles Windows and Shades in Lambricino, Lace Curtains, Blue Cloth, Blue and White Cloth, Mosaic Cloth, Picturesque. Our immense saleroom covers a space equal to five large stores, and contains over 15,000 square feet, and it requires an immense stock of goods to fill them.

THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court.

JUDGE R. B. HICKS, Presiding.

In the case of Henry Hick and Green

Dudson, of Henry county, charged with conspiracy under the mail fraud statute, and

defended by the defense counsel, it was

denounced to the indictment on the ground that this being a criminal case, the defense

should not be entertained in this court under section 508. The defendants were charged with conspiracy, the parties so comprised against a return of the jury. J. Garrett, represented the defendants and S. A. Darnell, assistant United States Attorney, the prosecution.

The case of H. B. Hick and wife vs. A. J. Jenkins, the former a citizen of Henry county, and

the latter a citizen of Franklin county, was

a plea of not guilty of a charge of

conspiracy to commit mail fraud.

W. R. & D. F. Hammontree represented the plain-

defendants and J. E. Estes, the de-

fense counsel.

NOTE.—Force of Wind: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour; moderate, 3 to 5; moderate, 6 to 8; moderate, 9 to 12; strong, 13 to 15; moderate, 16 to 18; strong, 19 to 20; moderate, 21 to 23; strong, 24 to 26; moderate, 27 to 29; strong, 30 to 32; moderate, 33 to 35; moderate, 36 to 38; moderate, 39 to 40; strong, 41 to 43; moderate, 44 to 46; strong, 47 to 49; moderate, 50 to 52; strong, 53 to 55; moderate, 56 to 58; strong, 59 to 61; moderate, 62 to 64; strong, 65 to 67; moderate, 68 to 70; strong, 71 to 73; moderate, 74 to 76; strong, 77 to 79; moderate, 80 to 82; strong, 83 to 85; moderate, 86 to 88; strong, 89 to 91; moderate, 92 to 94; strong, 95 to 97; moderate, 98 to 100.

Local Weather Report.
ATLANTA, GA., October 25, 1880.

Wind, 10 miles per hour; 100% humidity; 60° F. Weather.

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